

ADMONITIONS  
BY THE SUPREAME  
COUNCELL  
OF THE CONFEDERAT  
CATHOLICKS  
OF IRELAND,

To all his Majesties faithfull Loyall Subjects of the three Kingdomes of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Against a Sollemne League and Covenant framed by the malignant partie in the Parliament of England.

As also against a Declaration of the English Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.



Printed by Command of the said Supream Councell, at  
Waterford by Thomas Bourke, 26. Jan. 1643.

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

101

BY THE  
SVPREAME COVNCELL  
OF THE  
CONFEDERAT CATHOLICKS  
OF IRELAND.

**H**Aving since the last generall Assembly of the said *Confederat Catholicks* held at the City of *Waterford* seene a Solemne league and Covenant, framed by the *Malignant party* in the Parliament of England, and by them procured to be sworne by such of his Majesties Subjects as they could seduce in the kingdome of England, and Scotland, and sent likewise into some parts of this kingdome, to infect others, wherein are contained resolutions so destructive to the Professors of the *Catholicks Faith* in generall, to his Majesties Protestant Subjects and this Nation in particular, that wee should betray the trust reposed in us, had wee not given timely notice thereof to the said *Confederat Catholicks*, whereby they may bee forewarned of their utter extirpation intended, so farre as may lie in the power of the said *Malignant party*, to which end we have caused the said solemnne league & Covenant to be printed, in which all Christian Princes and their good Subjects may observe, the insolency of the said rebellious incendiaries being not satisfied to have withdrawne themselves from their allegiance, and to have raised armes against so gracious a King, but also thereby endeavour to poyson the mindes of the faithfull Subjects of other Princes with their disloyalty, inserting in the preamble of that *Rebellious Covenant* these words (*calling to minde the treacherous and bloody plotts, Conspiracies, attempts, and practises of the enemies of God against the true Religion and professors thereof in all places*) not confining themselves to the three kingdomes of England, Ireland, and Scotland, And in the perclose of that Covenant, adding these words (*most humbly beseeching*

beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit, for this end, and to  
 bless our designs and proceedings with such success as may be deliverance  
 and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian Churches  
 groaning under, or in danger of the yoke of Antichristian tyranny to joyne  
 in the same or the like association and Covenant, By which all the  
 world may evidently see, how far they desire their treason against  
 Monarchie to be spread, by such and the like Covenant and malici-  
 ous practise, and in other the partes of that oath, bounded to the  
 limits of the three Kingdomes of England, Ireland, and Scotland,  
 they sweare to a reformation (as they tearme it) of Religion in England,  
 and Ireland, and to endeavour to bring the Church of God in the said  
 three kingdomes to uniformitie in Religion and Confession of Faith, and  
 that they shall in like manner without respect of persons endeavour the  
 extirpation of Popery and Prelacy, as hereafter in the oath is more at  
 large exprest; whereby the Catholicks of England, Ireland, and  
 Scotland may plainly foresee what rigour they are to expect, and  
 how they stand forewarned to prepare themselves for a defensive  
 and offensive warre against the said Malignant party, or failing  
 therein will be driven to quit all they can call theirs in England,  
 Ireland, and Scotland. How vaine it is for any his Majesties Catho-  
 licke Subjects to hope for mercy, at the hands of that party, when  
 the generall words (without respect of persons) have left no exemp-  
 tion for any; but would extirpate all without distinction of per-  
 son, or difference of quality, contrary to the law of Nations, and  
 when their malice is so high swolne that they assume Regall au-  
 thoritie so farre as to presume to proclaime warre against us; their  
 fellow Subjects, even in the best times of their loyaltie, and that  
 without any relation to his Majesties allowance. So as wee are  
 to expect no peace untill they bee reclaimed, and when they so  
 despise the power and interest of his Majestie, and of his Protestant  
 and Catholicke Subjects of the three kingdomes, as that they re-  
 solve likewise the extirpation of Archbishops, Bishops, Prelats &  
 all other dignitaries of what religion soever, we therefore being  
 bound by the oath of association solemnely by us taken to preserve  
 our Religion, maintaine the priviledges and just prerogatives of  
 our Sacred Sovereigne, and defend the liberties of our Countrey,  
 observing by the sinister and ungodly practises of the said Malignant

nant party that the whole scope of their wicked intentions is to extirpate the *Catholick Religion*, and the professors thereof in the said three kingdomes, destroy Monarchie, deprive our said Sovereigne of his just prerogatives, and banish or put to death all such of his Majesties Subjects, aswell *Protestants*, as *Catholicks* who will not conforme themselves to their doctrine, so erroneous and destructive to the rights of Monarchie, in discharge of our said oath, for the preservation of our *Religion*, in observance of our Loyalty to our said Sacred Sovereigne, the maintenance of his Prerogatives, the defence of our lives, liberties and estates, and lives liberties & estates of all his Majesties well affected Subjects in his said three Kingdomes, doe earnestly desire them upon view & perusall of the said *Covenant* seriously to consider the dangerous and foule intentions of the said evill projectors, & to make full & timely preparation for the safety of themselves and their posteritie, and doe also desire all *Catholick Princes* & their good Subjects, affecting the preservation of their *Religion*, & the Rights of Sovereignty, to consider how far they are concerned in that so bloudy & impious a resolution, & to find a timely & fit remedy to be applied to so contagious a designe, which the said *Malignant party* would invite the Subjects of all *Christian Princes* to intertaine.



[illegible]

A faint, circular, textured stamp or seal, possibly a library or archival mark, centered on the page. The stamp appears to have a repeating pattern or a specific emblem, but the details are too light to discern clearly. It is surrounded by a thin, irregular border.

A

# SOLEMNE LEAGVE AND COVENANT FOR REFORMATION AND DEFENCE OF RELIGION

[The honour and happinesse of the KING, and the peace  
and safety of the three Kingdomes, of England,  
Scotland, and Ireland.

*Also two speciall orders viz.*

1. Concerning the taking of the League and Covenant in all Churches and Chappells in London and Westminster, upon the next Lords day in the afternoone.

2. Concerning divers Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, Colonells, Officers, Souldiours, and others, that are desirous to meet this present Friday in the afternoone at Margarets Westminster, and to take the laid League and Covenant.

Ier. 50. 3. Come let us ioyne our selves to the Lord in a perpetuall Covenant, that sha'l not be forgotten.

Prov. 25. 5. Take away the wicked from before the King, and his Throne shall be established in righteousness.

3 Chro. 15. 15. And all Iudah reioyced at the Oath, for they had sworne with all their heart, and sought him with their whole desire, and he was found of them, and the Lord gave them rest round about.

Die Sabbathi, 30. Sept. 1643. It is this day ordered by the Commons in Parliament. That this Covenant and Orders bee forthwith printed and published, H. Elfings Cl. Parl. D. Com.

---

London, Printed for Edward Husbonds, Octob. 9. 1643.

*Die Luna .5. Septemb. 1643.*

**I**t is this day ordered by the Commons now assembled in Parliament, that the Ministers in all the Parish Churches and Chappells of London, Westminster, Suburbs and Liberties, and in all Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, doe read the solemne League and Covenant on Wednesday next, being the day of publicke humiliation; And doe explain it, and urge the ground and necessity of it, and exhort the people to the cheerfull taking of it, and that the severall Inhabitants and Parishioners of the severall and respective Parishes aforesaid, and Students of the Innes of Court doe take the said League and Covenant on the Lords day next in the afternoone: And that notice hereof be given to my Lord Mayor, and his Lordship desired to give timely notice hereof to the places aforesaid. The Ministers are likewise to give notice, that the Comissioners of Scotland now here doe take it here.

*Hen. Elsing. Cler. Parl. D. Com.*

*Die Sabbathi, 30. Sept. 1643.*

**W**Hereas divers Lords, Knights, Gentlemen and divers Colonells, Officers and Souldiours, and others now residing in the Cities of London and Westminster and within the line of Communication, are desirous to meete at Saint Margarets Church at Westminster on Friday next, to take the solemne League and Covenant for Reformation, and defence of the honour and happinesse of the King, and the peace and safety of the three Kingdomes, of England, Scotland and Ireland. And whereas divers of the Scottish Nation, are desirous likewise to meet at the same time and place and divers Ministers who have no charge within the said limits to take the said Covenant.

It is this day ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament; That M. Carrill of Lincolns Inne be desired to preach on Friday next in the forenoone, to those that shall so meet, for the taking of the said Covenant; And a Parchment Rolle with the said Covenant written therein, shall be prepared for every one that take the said Covenant, to subscribe his name, and Colonell Long and M. Iohn Browne members of the said House, are to see the names subscribed accordingly: And this order is appointed to be printed and published forthwith.

*Hen. Elsing Cler, Parl. D. Com.*



A solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and defence of Religion,  
the honour and happinesse of the King, and the peace and safety of the  
three Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

**W**E Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens,  
Burgesses, Ministers of the Gospell, and Commons  
of all sorts in the Kingdomes of England, Scotland and  
Ireland, by the providence of God living under one King, and  
being of one reformed religion; having before our eyes the glory  
of God; and the advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord Iesus  
Christ; the honour and happinesse of the Kings Majestie and his  
posterity, and the true publicke liberty, safety and peace of the  
kingdomes, wherein every ones private condition is included;  
and calling to mind the treacherous and bloody plotts, conspiracies, attempts,  
and practises of the enemies of God against the true Religion, and profes-  
sors thereof in all places, especially in these three kingdomes, ever  
since the reformation of Religion; and how much their rage, po-  
wer and presumption, are of late, and at this time increased and  
exercised, whereof the deplorable state of the Church and King-  
dome of Ireland, the distressed estate of the Church and kingdom  
of England, and the dangerous estate of the Church and kingdom  
of Scotland, are present and publicke testimonies. We have now  
at last after other meanes of supplication, remonstrance, Protesta-  
tions and sufferings, for the preservation of our selves and our  
Religion, from utter ruine and destruction, according to the  
commendable practise of these kingdomes in former times, and  
the example of Gods people in other Nations, after mature deli-  
beration, resolved and determined to enter into a mutuall and so-  
lemn League and Covenant, wherein we all subscribe, & each  
one of us for himselve, with our hands lifted up to the most High  
God, doe sweare.

That we shall sincerely, really, and constantly through the  
grace of God, endeavour in our severall places and callings, the  
preservation of the reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland,  
in doctrine worship, discipline and governement, against our

B

common

common enemyes, the reformation of Religion in the kingdomes of England and Ireland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the Word of God, and the example of the best reformed Churches. And shall endeavour to bring the Churchies of God in the three kingdomes to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of Faith, Forms of Church government, directory for worship, and Catechising, that wee and all our posterity after us, may as brethren live in Faith and love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the middelt of us.

2. That we shall in the like manner *without respect of persons*, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, that is, Church-government, by Archbishops, Bishops, their Chauncellours and Commissaries, Deanes, Chapters, Archdeacons, and all other Ecclesiasticall officers depending on that Hierarchie, superstition, heresie, schisme, prophanenesse, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine, and the power of godlinesse, lest we partake in other mens sinnes, and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may bee one, and his Name one in the three kingdomes.

3. We shall with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy in our severall vocations, endeavour with our estates and lives, mutually to preserve the rights and priviledges of Parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdomes; and to preserve and defend the Kings Majesties person and authority in the preservation and defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the kingdomes, that the world may beare witnessse with our consciences of our Loyaltie, and that we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish his Majesties just power and greatness.

4. Wee shall also with all faithfulnessse endeavour the discovery of all such as have bene, or shall be incendiaries, malignants or evil instruments, by hindering the reformation of Religion, dividing the Kingdom from his people, or one of the kingdomes from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people, contrary to this League and Covenant, that they may be brought to publicke triall, and receive condigne punishment; as the degree of their offences shall require or deserve, or the supreme Iudicatories of both kingdomes respectively, or others having power from them for that effect, shall judge convenient.

3. And whereas the happiness of a blessed peace between these kingdoms, denied in former times to our progenitors, is by the good providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded, and sealed by both Parliaments, we shall each of us according to our place and interest, endeavour that they may remaine conjoyned in a firme peace, and union to all posterity: And that iustice may be done upon the wilfull opposers thereof, in manner expressed in the precedent Article.

6. We shall also according to our places and callings in this common cause of Religion, liberty and peace of the kingdoms, assist and defend all those that enter into this League, and Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, and shall not suffer our selves directly nor indirectly by whatsoever combination, perswasion or terrour, to be divided from this blessed union and conjunction, whetherto make defection to the contrary parts or to give our selves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the glory of God, the good of the kingdoms, and honour of the King, but shall all the dayes of our lives zealously and constantly continue therein, against all opposition, and promote the same according to our power against all lets and impediments whatsoever; and what wee are not able our selves to suppress or overcome, wee shall reveale and make knowne that it may be timely prevented, all which, wee shall doe as in the sight of God.

And because these kingdoms are guilty of many sins and provocations against God, and his Sonne Iesus Christ, as is too manifest, by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof, we professe and declare before God, and the world, our unfayned desire to bee humbled for our owne sins, and for the sins of these kingdoms, especially, that wee have not as wee ought valued the inestimable benefit of the Gospell, that wee have not laboured for the purity and power thereof, and that wee have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our hearts, nor to walke worthy of him in our lives, which are the causes of other sins and transgressions so much abounding amongst us; And our true and unfained purpose, desire, and endeavour for our selves, and all others under our power and charge, both in publicke and in private, in all duties we owe to God and man, to amend our lives,

and each one to goe before other in the example of a reall Reformation, that the Lord may turne away his wrath and heavy indignation, and establish these Churches and kingdomes in truth and peace, and this Covenant wee make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to performe the same as we shall answer at that great day; when the secrets of all hearts shall bee disclosed; most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit for this end, and to blesse our desires and proceedings, with such successe as may bee deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian Churches, *graining under, or in danger of the yoke of Antichristian Tyranny, to joyn in the same, or like Association and Covenant,* to the glory of God, the enlargement of the Kingdome of Iesus Christ, and the peace and tranquillity of Christian Kingdomes and Commonwealths.



BY THE  
 SUPREAME COUNCELL  
 OF THE  
 CONFEDERAT CATHOLICKS  
 of IRELAND.



He ensuing Declaration having come to our hands soone after the recess of the late Generall Assembly of the *Confederate Catholicks* held at *Waterford*, wee thought fit for the better publishing thereof, in all the parts of this kingdome, that the same should be printed, whereby his Majesties good Subjects, may evidently see, what insolent expressions are therein contained, against his Majesties power, and proceedings, against his Majesties *Catholicke Subjects*, & against all well minded *Protestants*, that labour to settle a right understanding, betwixt his Majestie & his Subjects of this kingdome: they take upon them to Censure his Majestie for displacing persons affected to *Religion*, and putting into their places men *Popishly* addicted, or in plaine *English* for displacing *Sir Villiam Parsons*; and appointing *Sir Henry Tichborne* one of the Iustices, and of the rest it is apparant whom they meane: they take notice that in his Majesties Commission sent hither to receive the *Grievances* of his people, some of the Commissioners were *Papists*, there being none named of such as they intend thereby, but the Earle of *Clanrikard*, (whom it seemeth they thinke) either unworthy of that honour, or unfit to be trusted: they say, that the *Catholicks* of this kingdome are reduced to such Necessity, that they devoure and eat one another, which (praise be to God) is most false, our markets being in most places, as well supplied as at any time before: and where those here of the State, that did adhere, to the malignant party in *England*, resolved to destroy this Nation by famine, and to that purpose advised all the Cornes, in the march

march of the forces, to bee burned, and accordingly very much  
 Corne was Burned, many thousands of the said forces by the just  
 Judgment of God perished within their Garrisons in sundry parts  
 of this kingdome for want of victualls, they laboured to hinder  
 any Cessation with the said *Catholicks*, urging that the designe  
 thereof did arise first from them, (an objection proper to such as re-  
 bell against their King,) ought not a dutifull people to petition for  
 redresse of their grievances to their Prince: they affirme that the  
 raising of Armes by this Nation, (which they Call Rebellion) was  
 without provocation, but resolutions of extirpating, the *Catholicke Religion*, and the professors thereof, in this kingdome, will  
 be proved, not onely by testimony of *Catholicks*, but even of many  
*Protestants*, and then all the world they hope will witness with  
 them the justnesse, and necessity of this war: and though they in-  
 sult of successe, and insinuate, that the *Catholicks* failing to pre-  
 vaile by strength, have recourse to Craft. Yer it is well knowne  
 that in most Conflicts the losse was greater of the other side: the  
 Authors of this Declaration are not satisfied to have overbused  
 themselves and assumed Regall Power in *England*, but hereby  
 let the *Councell of State* here, know, how highly they have offen-  
 ded, that they acquainted them not with the intention of a Cessa-  
 tion of Armes, and let them also know, that they represented the  
 wants of the Armies here unto the Parliament of *England*, with  
 much Craft to have a ground, wherewith to colour the Cessati-  
 on as if his Majesties Commission were not sufficient to justifie  
 their proceedings therein, and conclude with this inference, that  
 the force here, by means of this Cessation, will find opportunity  
 to joyne with the *Popish* party in *England*, for their greater strength-  
 ning, by all which it is evident, that if the usurped Regall power  
 of those incendiaries, can have influence on *Ireland*, that none  
 with, or without his Majesties Commission shall stand justified, but  
 such as adhere to them and their Rebellion, and forsake their  
 Loyalty, and obedience to his Majesties Commands.

A  
DECLARATION  
OF THE  
LORDS  
AND  
COMMONS  
ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT,

Shewing the present designe now on foot (by vertue of a pretended Comission from his Majestie) for a cessation of Armes, or treaty of peace with the Rebels in Ireland, now they are brought to such a low condition, that they are enforced to devoure and eat one another, in some parts of that kingdome: And by what Popish instruments and ministers in their Councell at the Court, the said designe is, and hath been carried on, persons of great trust, eminent for their affection or Religion and haired of the Rebels being displaced, and men Popishly addicted put in their offices: all serving for the better introduction of Popery, and extirpation of the true Protestant Religion in that and other of his Majesties dominions.

*Die Sabbathi 30. Septemb. 1643.*

---

*Ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament that this declaration shall be forthwith printed and published.*

*Io. Browne Cler. Parliament.*

---




---

London, Printed for Io. Wright in old Baily, Octob. 2. 1645.



DECLARATION  
OF THE  
LORDS  
AND  
COMMONS  
ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT,

**S** it is evident to all the world that this late horrid Rebellion of the *Papists* in *Ireland* did without any colour or pretext of provocation professedly and boldly aime at the destruction of the *Protestant Religion*, the rejecting of the lawes of *England*, and the extirpation of the *British* inhabitants out of that kingdome; for it is no lesse manifest that this Parliament of *England* (to whom his Majesty hath left the managing of the warre against those rebels) hath taken the troubles of *Ireland* to heart with that resentment and compassion as may evidence their zeale to Religion, their love to their distressed Countrey men and brethren there, in these times, when the *Iesuiticall* practices have cast *England* into wofull distractions, and unnaturall warre, notwithstanding  
wofull



which, the reducing of *Ireland* hath still bene a chiefe part of the care of this Parliament. And God hath bene pleased to blesse our endeavours with such successe as that those furious bloud, thirsty *Papists* have bene in the carrier of their crueltie, some part of the *Protestant* bloud which at first was spilt like water upon the ground hath bene revenged, their massacres, burnings and famishings, have by a divine retaliation bene repayde into their bosome; And the *Protestant* party hath been erected to that condition of strenght and hops, that their enemies are constraigned (distrusting their forces) to have recourse to their craft & policies, and therefore by their subtil Agents at Court, and their active instruments elsewhere, have bene endeavoring now of along time to make our Armies in *Ireland* disaffected to the Parliament, what by occasion of their wants not so readily supplied as their neede required, what by misusing them with these unhappy differences fallen in here betweene *King & People*, labouring by that meanes to devide those forces into factions, to the end the maine worke they have in hand might be neglected, which is the prosecution of the warre against the Rebels, & so far brought low in some partes of *Ireland*, that if they can bee deprived of the benefit of this Harvest, they are not likely to see the next Summer. And therefore the Rebels finding that notwithstanding the distractions here occasioning the slownesse & scarcenesse of supplies, yet they themselves are in a farre worse condition, being in want of most things necessary, not onely for the maintayning of a warre, but even of life the judgement of God being remarkeable upon them in this, that as their bloody and treacherous Religion made them inhumanely cruell in shedding the protestants bloud, so now the famine amongst many of them hath made them unnaturally, and Canniball-like eate and feede one upon another. Therefore that they may have time to expect from their friends abroad new supplies both of victuals and ammunition, and may without molestation reape the fruite of this harvest, they have laboured a treaty for a Cessation, which project of theirs doth no lesse ayme at the overthrow of the remainder of the Protestants in that kingdome then their treacherous taking of Armes at the first did intend the destruction of them all; for their Cessation and hostility, their warre and peace are alike

to be esteemed of, and with those that neyther in peace nor warre keepe any faith, it is best to be in perpetuall defiance: Therefore the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled according to their continued care of that kingdome of *Ireland* doe in a speciall manner take into their consideration the condition thereof upon this occasion of an intended Cessation, and so much the rather because it is feared that the *Protestant* forces through want of Provision for their Armies, may at last, if not relieved be perswaded to admit of this course in hope thereby to procure some meanes for their subsisting, as also because there is too much ground to suspect, that if this Cessation should be agreed unto, they might have opportunitie to joyne with the *papist* party heere for their greater strenghtning. And though it were to have no influence upon this kingdome, yet the evill consequences of it are so many and pernicious to *Ireland*, that this Parliament should betray the trust reposed in them, if they did not declare against this Cessation, and use all meanes in time to make it prove abortive, And therefore they desire that it may be observed and taken notice of.

First from whence the Counsell and designe of this Cessation ariseth even from the rebels and *Papists* themselves for their owne preservation, for soone after they had missed of their intent to make themselves absolute masters of that kingdome of *Ireland* by their treacherous surprises. And seeing that this kingdome did with most generous and Christian resolutions undertake the charges of warre for the reliefe and recovery of *Ireland*, propositions were brought from the Rebels by the Lords Dillon & Taffe at which time they were intercepted by order of the house of Commons: After that, they had the boldnesse even while their hands were still imbrued in the *Protestant* blood to petition to his Majestie that their demands might be heard, and for this purpose they obtayned a Commission to be sent over into *Ireland* to divers persons of quality (whereof some were *Papists*) to heare, receive, & transmit to his Majesty their demands which was done accordingly, and one Master *Bourke*, a notorious pragmaticke *Irish papist*, was the chiefe solicitor in this businesse, after this, the just revenging God giving daily successe to the handfull of the *Protestant* forces, against their great numbers, so that by a wonderfull blessing from heaven they were in most parts put to  
the

the worst. Then did they begin to set on foote an overture for a Cessation of Arms, concerning which, what going and coming hath beene between the Court and the Rebels is very well knowne, and what meetings and treaties have beene held aboute it in Ireland by warrant of his Majesties ample Commission sent to that effect; and what reception and countenance most pragmatike *Papists* negotiating the businesse & found at Court, and that those of the State in *Dublin* who had so much Religion, and honesty as to dissuade the Cessation were first discountenanced and at last put out of their places, and restrayned to prison, as *Sir William Parsons* one of the Lords Justices there, *Sir John Temple* Master of the Rolles, *Sir Adam Loftus* Treasurer of Ireland, and Treasurer at warres, and *Sir Robert Meredith* one also of the Councell-Table.

Secondly the Lords and Commons desire it may be observed that during all these passages and negotiations the houses of Parliament were never acquainted by the state of Ireland with the treaty of a Cessation, much lesse was their advise or Counsell demanded, notwithstanding that the care, and managing of the war was devolved on them both by Act of Parliament, and by his Majesties Commission under the great Seale, to advise, order, and dispose of all things concerning the government, and defence of that kingdome, but the wants of the Army were often represented and complayned of, whereby with much craft a ground was preparing for the pretext, wherewith now they would cover the Counsell of this Cessation, as if nothing had drawne it on, but the extreame wants of their Armies, whereas it is evident, that the report of such a treaty have beene (in a great part) the cause of their wants, for thereby the adventurers were disheartned, contributions were stopped, and by the admittance to Court of the negotiators of this Cessation: their wicked Councell have had that influence, as to procure the intercepting of much provisions which were sent for Ireland, so that Ships going for Ireland with victuals, and others coming from thence with commodities to exchange for victuals, have beene taken by *Dunkirkers* having his Majesties warrant, but also by *English Ships* commanded by *Sir John Pennington* under his Majesty. And moreover the Parliament messengers sent into severall Counties with the Ordinance of *January* last for loanes, and contributions, have beene ta-

ken, and imprisoned, their Money taken from them, and not one penny eyther loane or contribution hath been suffered to be sent in for *Ireland*, from those Counties which were under the power of the Kings army, while in the meane time the houses of Parliament by their ordinances, declarations, & solicitations to the City of *London*, & the counties free from the terror of the Kings forces were still procuring not contemptible ayde and reliefe for the distressedes of *Ireland*,

Thirdly, as the Lords and Commons have reason to declare against this plot & designe of a Cessation of armes, as being treated and carryed on without their advise, so also, because of the great prejudice which will thereby redound to the *Protestant* Religion and the encouragement, and advancement which it will give to the practise of *Papery*, when these rebellious *Papists*, shall by this agreement continue and set up with more freedome their Idolatrous worship, their *Popish* superstitions, and *Romish* abominations in all the places of their command, to the dishonoring of God, the grieving of all true *Protestant* hearts, the despising the Lawes of the Crown of *England*, and to the provoking of the wrath of a jealous God, as if both kingdomes had not smarted enough already for this sin, of too much connyving at, and tolerating of *Antichristian* Idolatry, under pretext of Civill contracts and politick agreements.

In the fourth place they desire it may be observed that this Cessation will prove dishonorable to the publicke faith of this kingdom, it will elude and make null the acts and ordinances of Parliament made for the forfeiting of Rebels Lands, at the passing of which acts it was represented that such a course would drive the Rebels to despayre, & it prove so, but other wise then was meant. For dispayring of their force and courage they go about to overcome us with their craft.

Lastly what shall become of the many poore exiled *Protestants* turned out of their estates by this rebellion, who must now continue begging their bread, while the rebels shall enjoy their lands and houses, And who shall secure the rest of the *Protestants* that eyther by their owne courage, industry, & great charges hath kept their possessions, or by the successe of our Armies have beene restored, can there be any assurance gotten from a perfidious enemy  
of

of a Cessation, from butchery, and breach of agreement, when they shall see a fit time and opportunity.

These and many other considerations being well weighed, it will appeare evidently, that this designe of a Cessation is a deepe plot laid by the Rebels, and really invented for their own safety and falsely pretended to bee for the benefit of our Armies: And whereas the Lords and Commons have no certaine information, that the treaty is concluded, but are informed by severall letters, that all the *Protestants* as well inhabitants as soldiours in that kingdome, are resolved to withstand that proceeding, and to adventure on the greatest extremities, rather then have any sort of peace with that generation, who have so cruelly, in time of peace, murdered many thousands of our Countrey-men, and laboured to extirpe the *Protestant Religion* from amongst them, so they doe believe, that these rumors of a Cessation were first contrived by the enemies of our Religion and peace, and by their practises the treaty was carried on with much subtility and sollicitation thereby to stoppe the sending of supplies from thence to our Armies, and for the cooling of the affections of those who have already shewed their zeale to the weale of *Ireland*, and therefore the onely meanes to defeat this their policy, and prevent the evils intended by it, is to settle a course whereby the army of *Ireland* may be at least fenced against hunger and cold, for which purpose it is desired, that all those who are well affected to the *Protestant Religion*, either in that or this kingdome. And all those who by their adventures already made, have imbarcked their particular interests with the publicke of that kingdome, and doe desire a good returne of their engagements will joine their endeavours for obviating of that necessity, which may be made a strong argument to enforce a destructive Cessation of Armes, & that they would nor through too much suspition and jealousy of it forbear the providing of supplies, and so occasion that inconvenience which they ought by all meanes to prevent, for by so doing they will loose all their former paines and charges, and the withholding of provisions will gaine credit to that calumny laid against this kingdome, and neglecting the armies of *Ireland*, and by the continuing of supplies, these forces will bee encouraged to continue the waire, and so owne both their worke and ours.

And

And lastly the Rebels seeing assistance against them still flowing from hence must needs be out of hope of prosecuting or concluding this their designe, the cry of much *Protestant* blood, the great indigencie of many ruynate families, the danger of our Religion almost exiled out of that kingdome calls for this last act of piety, charity, justice, and policy from us, which being resolved on letters are to bee dispatcht to the severall partes of that kingdome to encourage the Commanders and souldiers upon the foresaid reasons and assurances, that they may not hearken to such an unjust and deceitfull counsell, and as by their prosecuting of the warre through Gods blessing, they have successfullly resisted the Rebels cruelty, so they may upon this occasion beware they be not over reached by their crafts.

All which the Lords and Commons doe earnestly desire may be seriously taken into heart by all the kingdome, and that from those other encouragements mentioned at large, in the ordinance of the fourteenth of *July* last, and such as are now offered, a course may be taken wherby such a constant weekly contribution may be settled, as will supply the Army in *Ireland*, The meere necessity of nature which may be more punctually and seasonably transmitted into the severall parts of that kingdome according to their respective wants, that so [the benefit and honour of so pious a worke, happily begun, and successively bitherto carryed on may not be lost when so little remaines to be done, And that the saving of a kingdome, the reestablisshing of so many *Protestants* Churches, the repossessing of so many thousand Christians unto their estates may not be deserted and let fall to the ground for a little more paines and cost.

F I N I S.



W-  
on-  
the  
Re-  
t of  
ved  
ng-  
ore-  
an  
the  
the  
be

may  
om  
nce  
rse  
may  
ity  
ni-  
eir  
is a  
may  
fa-  
nts  
is

2